

## THE DALLAS EXPRESS



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## IMPORTANT.

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## THE DALLAS EXPRESS

has never hoisted the white feather, neither has it been disgraced by the yellow streak. It is not afflicted with the flannel mouth. It is a plain, every day, sensible, conservative newspaper, which tries to tell the passing breeze; flies no doubtful flag; it professes a patriotism as broad as our country. Its love of even-handed justice covers all the territory occupied by the human race. This is pretty high ground, but we live on it and are prospering. Boys of the press come up and stand with us. This ground is holy.

W. S. KING.

## OUR NEW SANITARIUM.

The opening a few weeks of the McMillan Sanitarium, marked the beginning of what we hope will prove a new era in the service of our physicians to the general public.

Modernized, equipped, handsomely appointed and capable of efficiency ministering to the physical needs of suffering humanity, this sanitarium stands as concrete proof of the desire of its founder and his associates to keep abreast of the times and minister efficiently to the needs of his people.

We hope that our people generally may make use of the facilities offered by this institution.

We hope that other physicians may give it their support to the extent that soon it will prove too small for the demands made upon it and thus guarantee its growth and continued maintenance.

## ON LOCAL ILLITERACY.

The announcement of recent census figures relative to illiteracy in Dallas has been provocative of much discussion. And well might they.

It has been found that of the 4,532 persons in Dallas 10 years of age and over who are unable to write in any language, 2,548 were Negroes.

In the face of figures such as these, argument that our people are not doing much to lower the educational standard of the city in which they live is lacking.

And the truth of such an assertion made it all fairness by students of this condition is made more manifest as one takes pains to give special attention to the number of young men and women who cannot write their names or read even the simplest script.

Such persons exist in greater numbers in our city than we suppose. And the most unfortunate aspect of consideration of them and the condition which they help to maintain is, that they make no real attempt at bettering themselves.

In these days of free night schools and other educational agencies there is no excuse for ignorance and illiteracy to such a great extent among any other class of citizens.

Pride in ourselves and interest in the welfare of our city should render us all anxious to remove this condition of illiteracy which, in so far as it is attributable to our own neglect, renders criticism impossible of rebuttal.

Patronize our advertisers and mention the Express when making your purchase.

Its getting so now that those who do not read their own papers find few points of conversational contact with their fellows.

Salvation may be free, but some of our pastors are levying a heavy toll on the road that leads to it.

It is our opinion that a wife who quits her husband in the summer ought to be made to stay away when winter comes.

The after effects of some of the products of the modern bootlegger might well be named "white ankle" instead of "white male." It bites more than it kills.

## THE ANTI-LYNCHING BILL.

At last an anti-lynching bill has been introduced in Congress and favorably reported by the House Judiciary Committee.

Its author is Representative Dyer of Missouri. And it provides that any member of a mob, defined as an "assembly of five or more persons acting in concert for the purpose of depriving any person of his life without authority of law," shall be imprisoned for life or for not less than five years and that State and municipal officials, who through neglect of duty fail to prevent lynching, shall be imprisoned for not more than five years or fined not more than \$5,000. Federal District Courts would have jurisdiction. Any county in which a person was lynched would be required to forfeit \$10,000 to the family of the victim.

The favorable report on this bill seems to mean that at last representatives of the people of the United States are beginning to realize that if the institutions of law and orderly government are to be saved, the mob and the spirit of riot must be curbed. And well may they.

What the final fate of this bill will be cannot yet be determined. It may not pass. But its failure of passage will only go far toward guaranteeing the ultimate disintegration of a national entity which all nations now call great.

Nor is it to be argued that such a bill would stop lynching. Such, in the event of its passage, would not necessarily maintain. For after all it is the agreement in spirit of the people with all measures and laws which guarantees their effective working rather than the penalties which they impose.

But it can be successfully held that the realization that lynching had at last become a concern of the Federal government and that it had decided to throw its power into an attempt at its control would cause those, who now casually allow it or refuse actively to combat it, to think more seriously of the offense against united society which they commit by the failure to exert themselves in its abolishment.

Lynching must be curbed for it is America's greatest menace. More and more it is coming to pass that law is disregarded and a false popular will is made manifest by the mob.

Even now in too many sections of our country no man's life or property is safe because the spirit of the mob has rendered the machinery of the law well nigh powerless.

Nor does this condition limit itself to any particular section of our country. While it is true, that because of longer practice, some sections may have reduced the burning and torturing of human beings to an art a bit more fine than those in which mob murder confines itself to mere hanging and shooting of the victim, it must be realized that nearly every state North, South, East and West has had its share of disgraceful acts which should have had no place among civilized men.

And, whether the Dyer bill succeeds in its passage or not, we welcome its introduction since it is provocative of speculation upon the final result of this practice if allowed to continue to grow and spread.

## GAINING IN EDUCATION.

Figures gathered from the 1920 census show that in Texas there are now 102,053 Negroes who are unable to write in English or any other language. Though this figure is large it represents a decided decrease in illiteracy during the past ten years. The percentage of Negroes in Texas who, ten years ago were illiterate was 24.6. Now it is 17.8 showing a decrease of 6.8.

The percentage of children of school age in school has increased from 70.2 to 80 in the same ten year period.

It is worthy of note that Negro illiteracy is surpassed only by that of foreign-born whites.

While much satisfaction may be drawn from a consideration of this gain in literacy among our people, it is worth while also to realize that much greater speed is possible in lessening the ignorance of our masses.

This increased percentage of literacy is due only to the grasping of educational facilities supplied by individuals who of their own volition turned toward them. That such should have been the case to so great an extent is worthy of commendation. The increase may also owe much to the number of youths who, educated in public schools, have attained their majority during that period.

But we should realize that no organized or special statewide effort has ever been launched which has as its aim the encouragement of our people to become educated, to attend school. It would appear that an organized effort in such a direction could be made well worth while.

Education is a vital necessity to every individual of our nation.

The increase of educational facilities makes ignorance in either the young or the old almost absolutely inexcusable. Our state leads the South in its appropriations for education and its school system, as it affects Negroes, offers opportunity for substantial improvement to young and old alike.

We in Texas have reached that state in material prosperity which will allow our children with few exceptions to attend school uninterruptedly. In rural and agricultural districts the school term is so arranged to give them a fair amount of time in school.

A large percentage of cities and towns have instituted night schools for adults.

It is for us to take advantage of these opportunities more universally.

If during the next ten year period our percentage of literacy does not show more marked improvement over its present rate, commendable though it may be, the fault will be ours.

Pride in our own progress should cause us to see that such is not the case.

## HOME LIFE.

No nation or race of people has prospered long which has not cultivated and made sacred the ties of family life. It is the foundation of all lasting government and the reason for being of all laws. And care should be taken to preserve it and guarantee its continuity.

We especially should bear this fact in mind to the extent of exerting special efforts in the direction of its greater development among us.

Family life as such among us dates back very little farther than the establishment of us as freedmen. And, while we have made wonderful strides in its development in the past 50 year period, our inability to have maintained that status during slavery days will be forever felt. Undeveloped family life means little respect for family ties and a lack of proper background of tradition and achievement without which all urge to genuine endeavor is either lacking or purely artificial.

Pride of race and glory of achievement are best taught when children are young and impressionable. Mothers who nurture babes have much control over their direction as men. But without well established homes as the general rule such direction and training of the youth is not possible.

It is for us to remember this fundamental fact in attempting to plan wisely for the greater success of future generations.

If we are ever to succeed greatly as a race we will succeed primarily because in the generations which are to come, the desire for accomplishment will have been nurtured and made strong by successive developments in home life and strengthened family ties.

And in this connection it may also be said that more attention should be paid to granting to wives and mothers that leisure which may be spent in more completely rendering the home a place of comfort, conducive to contentment and satisfaction.

There is no doubt but that we need more wealth, education and co-operation. But the attainment of these things to the exclusion of that which they embellish and render more sacred to man, the home, is a thwarting of the purpose for which they were intended.

Home life is the reason for being of every advantage which our civilization now offers.

Let us strive earnestly to successfully develop it.

We cannot commend the means used by the Texarkana mob of Negroes last week but we must admit that their performance was made easy by the multitude of examples furnished by their neighbors and best friends.



## WHAT OF THE MINORITIES

From everywhere the cry of "get together" has been sounded; from nowhere has the cry been headed. "Organize the black folk" has been the slogan and only pitiable, pathetic efforts have resulted. Strong and mighty spirits have leaped into the midst of the great confusion and have attempted to clear up the Babylonian disorder, but to no avail. The laws of civilization and evolution prevent success. The great majority of black people cannot be marshalled and intelligently controlled until the educated and enlightened minorities are organized and united. Organized minorities control the world, and organized minorities will control until the capitalistic system of government is overturned. The black people cannot escape this inexorable law.

When men lived by "direct appropriation" and gathered their food from trees and streams and straight away conveyed it to their mouths the fathers of the families got together and formed their family groups. This "group spirit" began there and has seeped down the ages until the present day. Organized groups control the money of the world. A handful of millionaires hold all the wealth accumulated from the bowels of fertile America in the palms of their hands. A handful of commanders control the armies and navies of the world. A handful of politicians make the presidents of republics and fashion the mandates for the people. A handful of policemen protect the teeming millions from the savage propensities of thieves and murderers. In the times of riot and rebellion organized hundreds hold thousands of bedraggled and disordered manacles at bay. The organized minorities repel the brute instincts of mankind and give the human provinces a chance to function. It is strikingly prominent and notoriously true that the black people have no organized minorities.

The black people have entirely too many schools of thought and too many men who seek to mount the crest during the time of storm and disaster. The black people have not evolved far enough in the graduated scale of evolution to afford so many different sponsors of liberation and freedom, each of whom swearing and avowing that he is the great apostle and after him the deluge.

Suppose Mr. Dubois, advocating higher education and social freedom, and Major Moten, advocating industrial education and passive submission, with Marcus Garvey preaching the redemption of Africa, and the creation of essential industries, could be merged together? Suppose our ecclesiastical heads of the Methodist and Baptist Churches could be cemented in a higher council with Dubois, Moten and Garvey? Perhaps let us call in the politicians of the rank, which respect for manliness and good citizenship prevents us from naming, and let all of these gentlemen be organized upon a common platform for the salvation of the race. The foundation for racial solidarity would be laid, but as it is now we have no organization of leaders, no organized minorities who can direct the course of the floundering ship of the black sojourners as it tosses fitfully upon the seas of "out-rageous fortune."

We have no supreme inner-circle as the other great people have. We have no Lenin and Trotsky working together in perfect union. We have no Fabians or socialists in which to deliberate upon the issues of the day. We have no wing meeting in London, the ecumenical conference, another in Paris, the Pan-African Congress, and another in New York—the International Convention of Negroes. These scattered and unfocused efforts came at a time when the greatest attempt in the history of the world in secret organization and disaster was launched—the Ku Klux Klan. We need not advise the minorities to organize. External opposition from Caucasian sources will force them, and evolution, never changing in its course, will compel them. It does appear however, that intelligence and sound thinking could accelerate it a bit and throw the minorities together—Chicago Whelp.

## THE HANDICAP OF POVERTY.

Everybody can explain satisfactorily why our race is poor but not Land of Plenty. In spite of the rapid strides made by individuals, the Land of Plenty. In spite of the rapid strides made by individuals, the race itself remains poor. Yet annually the race itself handles enough money, which if wisely invested and spent, would enable us to remove this handicap of poverty.

Lacking experience, we often pay dearly for it. We are seldom animated by moderation, when we invest our money. We make the mistake of risking our all with a Ponzi in some wild plunge or we play the game of safety first and deposit every dollar, into a saving bank with a small interest. What we need to learn is how to stay in the middle of the road with the assurance of safety for our investment and the largest return possible.

To master this barrier of poverty, it is incumbent upon us not only to make safe and sound investments, but to give our patronage to the business firms, liberal enough to give members of our race a chance to earn their bread and butter.

It is high time for our race to mobilize its brains, experience and capital to build up more enterprises of enduring worth and pride. Diligence in business is the big stick for our poverty. The world as now organized, is ruled by capital. Unhappy that people that have not the Almighty Dollar to fight their battles. Plead and wait as we may for our divine rights, but unless we have money to re-enforce our arguments, they fall flat on unresponsive ears. Faith in our own ability and honesty, faith in our powers to build up great business concerns will hasten an economic day of freedom.

This is no time to live in the past with its wreckage of racial enterprises. Every race has had its failures as well as its own. Safety first is not always safety. To risk our money is far more desirable than to repose it in some Savings Bank—they are not absolutely safe as we all know in Boston. So many of us handle too little surplus money that we are paralyzed to all business adventure by the thought that little will not be missed. If the day of large financial values is ever to come to us, it must come by our little amounts combining into large ones.

A race that persistently uses what capital, experience and character it has, however small, for the promotion of its business, will one day be rich in worldly goods. If we would be rich instead of poor, strong instead of insignificant, we must support race enterprises and create new ones. Our poverty ought to spur us to risk our money in business, developed by flesh of our flesh and blood of our blood.—Boston Chronicle.

## AN OLD STORY.

In South Africa Negroes outnumber whites in the ratio of five to one. Permitted to practice polygamy, the blacks there are multiplying far more rapidly than are the whites. This numerical ratio in favor of the blacks is likely to increase.

Politically, this preponderance of blacks is causing anxiety. In the province of Cape Colony, and in that province only in the Union of South Africa, Negroes are permitted to vote. A suffrage qualification in the Cape is that the blacks must have each an annual earning capacity of approximately \$250 and they must be able to sign their names. Of late, the native blacks have been keen for education and ambitious to participate in politics. They are beginning to realize the power that is, or may be, theirs by reason of their numerical superiority over the whites. "It is certain," says a dispatch from Cape Town, "that as years go by their condition will be greatly improved and that they will not be content to be the 'hewers and drawers' that they now are."

Political activity and aspiration of these blacks, recently manifested in the politics of South Africa, are ascribed to the programme outlined last year by Marcus Garvey who, it will be recollected, advocated African rule throughout the continent of Africa and wherever Africans dwell in great number. This programme of Garvey's, accompanied as it is by his magnificent rhetoric and flowing purple robes, has inflamed the imagination of Negroes in South Africa and incited them to aspire to, if not to demand, political dominance not only in Cape Colony, but throughout the South African Union.

Through the practice of polygamy by the blacks, it is believed that the present ratio of five to one in their favor will soon be increased to at least ten to one. With this increasing Negro population, and the desire and inclination of the Negroes to participate dominantly in the politics of the Union as well as in Cape Colony, British and Dutch inhabitants apprehend that all South Africa may soon be confronted with the problem that will severely test popular representative government there.

This political solidarity of Negroes in South Africa is already promoting a union of Dutch, British, German and Irish elements of the population, once more demonstrating that whatever blacks in greatly superior numbers combine for political purposes, whites also unite. The lesson is as old as race.—Lewisville Journal.



## PRESBYOPIA-OLD SIGHT.

By F. S. Rodgers, Opt. D.

In presbyopia-old sight, two things are important to you. You ought to know the symptoms of presbyopia, and you ought to know, with reasonable certainty when you are properly fitted with glasses.

On the average presbyopia sets in about 40. If however, there is vigor of body and mind, no excess of habits, no disease of malformation of the eye, presbyopia may not be felt until some time after. Slight degrees of myopia or near-sight, may delay the appearance of old sight still longer. Higher degrees of myopia may prevent it entirely. Here is the secret of how it happens that some people can so through life without feeling the need of glasses—at least, till later in life, than most people. They are myopic, just enough to neutralize the need of glasses developed by advancing years.

Too many presbyopia cases are premature. If your eyes have been over-taxed; if sickness or protracted debility have impaired the physical system; if you have suffered from intense or prolonged excitement or disease, or defects involving eye-strain and drain of nerve force; if any excess of debility has depleted your physical vigor, your eyes, the organs nearest to feel it, will surely suffer. Causes like these may, any of them, so affect the eyes as to induce presbyopia along in the thirties or perhaps earlier.

The one safe rule for the average person is to expect and prepare to wear glasses for reading not far from forty. If you detect a tendency

to push the reading farther away, or a preference for coarser print; if at times, the letters blur and you involuntarily close your eyes for a momentary rest, take it as Nature's warning. You will do well to heed her danger signal. These are signs of presbyopia—especially if you are near the age of forty or upwards. If you had no former trouble, it is probably presbyopia uncomplicated with any other defect.

When your vision is normal you can hold reading fourteen or fifteen inches distance with comfort. After presbyopia begins, your eyes are strained at that point and the tendency is to push the reading farther away. Increasing the distance is a relief but not a remedy. Using the eyes under these conditions, without the aid of glasses, will rapidly and seriously impair their visual power. The only proper remedy is the prompt use of correctly fitted glasses. Their aid to the eye, to conserve its efficiency, is as much called for as is a suitable remedy to any other failing organ. Moreover, a remedy in many cases is simply empirical. The remedy here prescribed is a sovereign specific.

This gradual decrease of ocular power which accompanies age ought not to be thought contrary to nature any more than it is for hair to turn gray, the bones become brittle, or the muscles "rashed." It is natural. The demand for glasses is as perfectly normal. Besides, as age advances, the other physical faculties are apt to be used less and less, and the eyes more and more. Artificial aid should be expected.

## REPORTS DECLARE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBIT AT THE COMING STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION TO SURPASS FORMER EFFORTS.

By T. H. Brittain.

From all reports the coming session of the State Teachers' Association which meets in Dallas, Nov. 24th to 26th inclusive promises to be the best in the history of the association. There will be those who come from the tide waters of the South, there will be those who will come with their raiments covered with the dust of the Panhandle of the West, there will be those who will come with their eyes dimmed from looking at the Eastern sun and there will be those who will come with their ears blunted of the hooting of the owls and the sweet cooing of the gentle doves on the north; some coming with a message to inspire others and some coming with the hope to be inspired.

One special feature of the association this year which we hope will give the greatest amount of inspiration will be the exhibition of industrial projects designed, prepared and made by the students in the public schools of Texas. Every school in the state that has this phase of work connected with their course of study has been requested to bring or send specimens of their work. There will be on display, specimens of work in Manual Training, Mechanical drawing, architectural drawing, free hand drawing from the elementary and primary schools, domestic science, domestic art, shoe making, writing, music and art.

It is the hope of the local committee that every teacher who comes will avail themselves of the opportunity to inspect this magnificent collection of handicraft work and when you return to your various homes add more of this kind of work to your course, it will pay.

## MEMPHIS FIRM GUARANTEES WORK FOR IDLE—MAKES STARTLING OFFER TO ALL UNEMPLOYED.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 27.—There is no necessity of any honest man or woman being out of employment and destitute at the present time. The Oriental Chemical Company, Memphis, Tenn., manufacturers of Beauty Bloom Toilet Articles, Old Indian Medicines, and Meyers Family remedies had authorized us to offer any honest man or woman, reader a supply of thirty-five guaranteed Toilet Articles and Medicines at wholesale prices which they

can sell at retail prices and pay the Oriental Chemical Company for the goods have been sold. This virtually enables any man or woman to go into business for themselves. If you or any of your friends or acquaintances are out of work, write the Oriental Chemical Company, Memphis, Tenn., giving the name of this paper and they will supply you with goods for a business of your own.

## OPEN-DOOR MEETING ON INTER-RACIAL CO-OPERATION.

Work Carried on by 800 Committee—Sources of Opposition—Policy of Conference Versus Conflict—Dr. Gregg on Ku-Kluxism.

Hampton, Va. Oct. 27.—"When the Colored people have such friends among the best white people in the South as the friends who heard at the Atlanta meeting of the Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation, it is not fair to say that the South is against the Negro," said Dr. James E. Gregg, principal of Hampton Institute, a recent speaker at the address, in which he outlined the so-called "open door meeting" of the Commission.

Dr. Gregg referred to the work which is being done by inter-racial committees in 300 counties of the South with a view to eliminating causes of friction and to "stopping trouble before it really gets started."

Dr. Gregg said:

"Dr. Ashby Jones of Atlanta, who is one of the sons of General Lee's chaplain, said that the laying down the fundamental principle that 'every man has a right to be heard in his own behalf' by the Industrial Commission has found opposition coming particularly from three sources: the representatives of the 'old feudal spirit,' from the representatives of industrialism, and from the representatives of ignorance."

"Dr. Jones also said that 'the hope and redemption of our Southland depends on our stand by the principle that 'every man has a right to be heard' and, especially where white men are in control, every consideration of civility, of humanity, of the Negro to come into conference concerning his part in the work and in the life of our American democracy, in the community, in the State in the Nation.'"

Dr. Gregg declared that there is a tremendous amount of ignorance about the United States. "This is shown in the organized devilry of Ku-Kluxism," he said. "The Ku Klux Klan could not exist, except for ignorance and superstition and foolishness. People color, and they will supply you with goods for a business of your own."

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